REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8631.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	31
Quarterly	13	16
Monthly	5	6

To Subscribers Up-country.	*In Advance.*	*In Arrear.*
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	36
Quarterly	16	20
Monthly	6	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

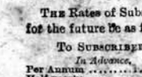
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. COMMILLA, 471 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 7th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, M dras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where Inducement offers.

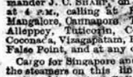
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Savers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, KARACK, BUSHEHR and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Savers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Vingorla, Poro Hunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BARAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

NOTICES.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready made Tents, both new and second-hand, now lined with carpets, shocks, and furniture, or without furniture, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can be had on application to the undersigned, from whom full particulars can be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Immambarra, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience : in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extracting stopping and scaling Rs. 2.
Children's teeth at half-price.

Fort Address—Lamprey Bros., Messrs. Thomas Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore they can be taken by children with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BON OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT,

both in appearance and taste, combining a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially suited for children.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Venders.

Sole Proprietor—T. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co. ; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co. : Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. ; De Beaux and Co. ; Scott, Macarthur and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. H. Tossock.	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2264	450	D. Renoldson.	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2693	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	455	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Steamers.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
" MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
" TRINACRIA	1st November.	13th December.
" EUROPA	22nd November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The following fine powerful Steamers, will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
" BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
" CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... First Class. Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. CITY OF BALTIMORE

will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 3rd ,, 25 ,, ,, ,,
The 4th ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE!
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
Revival of the Favourite Burlesque,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.
Introducing the celebrated character Impersonation,
THE PARSEE BELLE.
The Performance will commence with the One-Act Comedy by T. Haynes Bayley,
PERFECTION.
OR
THE LADY OF MUNSTER.
And conclude with the Oriental Extravaganza,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS,

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

PROFESSOR THORN.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
SATURDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.
PERFECTLY NEW PERFORMANCE,
BOX A LA DAVENPORT.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY FLOATING IN THE AIR.

ADMISSIONS.

Numbered Reserved Seats	Rs. 2
Second Class	" 1
Gallery	As. 8

Doors open at 8 ; to commence punctually at 9 o'clock.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. BAESLAUER and Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

JUST RECEIVED,
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1877.
THE above can be had of all SHAPES and SIZES.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 3 P.M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and the Auditor's Report on the Audited Accounts.
2. To elect Director, Auditors, and Consulting Actuary.
3. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th October 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant, on account of the DEWALEE HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, KHANDWA TO CHORAL.

OPENING OF THE NERBADDA BRIDGE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF FERRY CHARGES FROM 6TH OCTOBER.

ALTERATION IN TIME TABLE.

FERRY CHARGES ON COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC ARE DISCONTINUED FROM THE 6TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS will RUN as under from the 8th October and until further notice :—

DOWN TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.
	A.M.	P.M.
Khandwa .... Dep.	10 10	1 40
	P.M.	P.M.
Choral ..... Arr.	4 15	7 7

UP TRAINS.	Mail.	Mix.
	P.M.	A.M.
Choral ..... Dep.	3 0	5 45
	P.M.	A.M.
Khandwa .... Arr.	7 13	11 13

A TEMPORARY STATION will be OPENED at MORTAKKA for Passengers and Parcels only.

By Order,
W. E. HARTT,
Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

Khandwa, 4th October 1876.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO., KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.
Telang's (K. T.) Bhagawad Gita Rs. 2-8, by post	2 14
Examination Papers set at the Examinations for the offices of the Subordinate Judge, High Court Pleader, and Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts, with rules prescribed for those examinations, from 1869 to 1876, by J. Tirmalrao, Rs. 1-12 ; by post	
The Student's Guide to Knowledge and use of English Words with their appropriate Prepositions and Words in their Phraseological senses, fully illustrated by means of numerous examples and explanations for the use of University Candidates, by S.S. Daniel, Rs. 1-4 ; by post..	1 8
Riddell's Manual of Gardening for Western and Southern India, 4th edition, Rs. 4-8 ; by post	4 14
Woodrow's Hints on Gardening in India, Rs. 1-4 ; by post..	1 7
Bradshaw's Notes on Milton's P. Works. B. I. to VI., Rs. 1-4 ; by post	1 7
Do. do. do. B. I. to XII., Rs. 2 ; by post	2 5
Wigram's Digest of Cases decided in the H. C. Madras and reported in vols. I. to VIII. of the M. H. C. Reports 1876, Rs. 4 ; by post	4 5
Lakshmipati Nayudu's Catechism of 12 Indian Acts, Rs. 3 ; by post	3 5
Hyans' Gold for India, Re. 1 ; by post	1 3
Tercoomal Rao's Digest of the Judgments passed by H.M.'s Privy Council on Appeals from India, with Notes from the Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Law, Rs. 5 ; by post	5 6
Henriques' Indian Ready Reckoner, Rs. 3 ; by post	3 4
Principles of English Grammar and Idiomatic Sentences, in English and Marathi, 3rd edition, Rs. 1-4 ; by post..	1 8

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, A POWERFUL BINOCULAR, CHEAP. Address "B. J." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a BUGGY or LIGHT PHAETON in good order. Address "F. O. B." care of *Gazette*.

BASS'S BEER bottled by W. J. ESSAI, Qts. Rs. 5 and Pts. Rs. 3 per doz. Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets, Bombay.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. D. I., Kolhapore.

J. & W. TOLLEY'S D. B. SHOT GUNS, Single and Double EXPRESS RIFLES. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co., opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM in first rate order, with a high caste Grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-2½ high ; sound, fast and perfectly broken to single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 1,600. Apply to SCOTT & Co., Veterinary Surgeon, Girgaum.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality ; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles ; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

	In Bond.
* One Star	Rs. 15 0 per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	" 16 0 " "
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	" 17 0 " case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	" 19 0 " "
* One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	" 23 0 " barrel.
** Two Stars	" 18 8 " dozen.
*** Three Stars	" 21 8 " "
**** Four Stars, Extra Superior	" 32 8 " "

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 to 12, *Rs.* 17 to 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 to 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 to 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35 ; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* of *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress West	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 25 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 29 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikarring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund. 3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER.

BOTTLED BY STONE.

Quarts per doz. Cash ... Rs. 6-8
Pints do. do. ... ,,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH OCT. 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market continues very dull, Reuter's message of yesterday reporting the day's sales at only 8,000 bales and quoting a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera and Fair Omrawuttee. This is sufficiently accounted for by the backward tendency of Exchange on this side, coupled with the unsettled feeling regarding the Turkish question, but in addition to these influences, the receipts at the American ports continue on a scale which must ere long have a material effect on the market.

Tuesday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid-Uplands on the spot at 11 cents., but January shipment has declined to 11¼ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	16,000	19,000	18,000
Four ,, ,, ...	62,000	51,000	48,000
Total since 1st September ...	283,000	235,400	203,000

The London General Produce Markets are without change of any kind. A withdrawal of £116,000 from the Bank of England is reported, but Reuter does not mention the destination.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 95⅞, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 105½, a decline of ⅛.

Reuter's quotation for Bar Silver in London is reduced from 52½d. to 52⅛. per oz. (equivalent to about 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee), which is confirmed by private advices. This additional decline is due doubtless to the result of the allotments of Council drafts yesterday at 1s. 7 16d. under last week's level. £143,000 was allotted to Calcutta and £56,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8d., and £150,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 04d., tenders in Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8d. receiving 89 per cent., and on Bombay in full. The figure obtained is fully as high as was generally expected on this side, but the fact has had no influence whatever on STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day. Rates have remained unchanged in every respect, and the feeling is in no way stronger, the fact being that there are no Private Bills offering worth mentioning. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¾d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16 to 1d.	,,

On Calcutta, there are buyers of demand at ⅛, sellers at 3-16 premium; 60 days' sight may still be quoted at 9/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues, if possible, to increase in dulness, and in the absence of business, quotations are purely nominal. We call Fours Rs. 100½ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 103¾.

In SHARES, transactions have been very few, and these mostly limited to Spinning and Weaving Companies which, as a general rule, are mostly Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower. Bank shares are unaltered. Colaba Land Company have declined Rs. 5, New Berar Press Company Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON continues very dull, and prices are quite Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, but even at this concession export buyers are unable to operate with any margin on Liverpool rates, and it becomes daily more evident that we cannot look for any extent of business being done until New Cotton begins to be available or at least contracted for.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every respect. There is only one steamer on the Liverpool berth for which the quotation is £1-10 to £1 13-9, and there is no signs as yet of any sailing ship being put on.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unchanged prices. A moderate enquiry exists in the Bazaar, but dealers are not buying from first hands to any extent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
130,000	100	all	5 p.c	Agra Bank	110
40,000	50	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
30,000	50	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	70
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
41,000	£125	all	8p.c.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	335
40,000	90	all	5 p.c.	Chartered Bank of India	
			5 do.	and China	175
37,222	25	12	6 do.	National Bank of India	169
60,000	25	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	590

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.c.	*Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,200
250	1,000	160	p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
500	250	all	...	Alliance Spinning	2,450 xd.
30,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co.	78
800	500	al	100 p.c.	Bhawnagur M. & W. Co.	1,675 xd.
900	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Bombay United	1,145 xd.
4,800	15	all	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	1450
9	1,000	...	...	Calaba S. & W. Co.	1080
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,065
2 50	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 00	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,130
1,800	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co....	1,210
1,600	1,000	all	30 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,185
2,000	500	...	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	270
875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	1,185
1,000	750	all	...	Ishwardas S. & W. Co.	630
7 5	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
750	1 0	all	30 p.c.	Khandesh Spinning	1,0 0
14,000	100	...	...	K. Mucanjee S. & W. Co.	950
80	1,250	al	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,175
428	1000	al	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,160
3,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	25
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co....	410
2,500	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Manockji Petit's.....	1,260 xd.
1,042	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,275
8,000	5,000	...	...	Muragon S. & W. Co....	340
1,000	940	1,000	all	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
450	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.....	910
2,500	400	all	...	Nusery S. & W. Co.....	400
1,...	625	all	80 p.c.	Oriental	795
60	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,200
1,000	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	990
1,650	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Sonderdas Spinning ..	975 xd.
600	1,000	20	12 p.c.	Do. do 1/4 share.	320
600	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co..	940
60	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	700

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

450	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,250 xd
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	975
400	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
750	2,000	2,000	80 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	660
171	1,000	all	60	Bellary	735 xd.
150	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)..	480
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	225
400	250	all	10 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	80
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	900
200	200	...	...	Coondapoor Press Co....	15
500	1,887	all	170 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	800
600	800	all	15 p.c.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	175
1,000	1,000	all	75 p.c.	East India Press Co....	980
150	6,500	3,250	225	Fort Press Co	1,800
330	500	all	35 p.c.	French Press Co.....	400
1,000	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,191	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	315
800	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,075
178	...	500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	50 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	510 xd.
200	1,000	925	175 p.c.	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,195
178	885	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
457	1,000	...	75p.c*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

*For share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	£0	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock		275
...	£20	18 15/16 do.	Do. New Shares.....	125
...	£20	6 7/8 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	31 3/16 do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000 do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	199 9/16 do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

LAND COMPANIES.

$ 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,140
7 5	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
1,75	1,000	20	p.c.	Mazagon Land	460
6,00	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	230

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1500	16 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,870
1,000	50	all	24 per	Bombay Gas Company	65
1,000	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Bombay Saw Mills Co..	790
600	500	300	36 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co.	210
1,150	20	100	75 p.c.	Nowrangee, Ld. ..... Malabar Company, Ltd ..	75
1,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Building Co..	27
1,000	500	all	8 p.c.	Preacher & Co.....	410
1,000	200	all	8 p.c.	Reay Talent Gin Co'....	38

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 30th September, 1876.

Open, 430 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	43,454	0	0
Merchandise	33 665	0	0
Other	30	0	0
Telegraph	330	0	0
Total Rs.....	77,479	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,292	0	0
Merchandise	23,349	0	0
Other receipts	28	0	0
Telegraph	349	0	0
Total Rs.....	60,025	0	0
Increase Rs.....	17,454	0	0

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Times.*)

THE following remarks on the financial position of the Government of India, and the difficulties which the fall in the value of silver has thrown in the way of the financial administration of that Empire, are of special interest in present circumstances:—

17 August 7.

"SIR,—An important order has just been issued explaining the financial position of the Government of India. It is a matter for congratulation, and it is significant of the generally prosperous condition of the India revenue, that the Government should be able to ascribe the present financial disorder solely to the recent rapid fall of the value of silver as measured in gold.

"The Budget for 1876-77 has been framed upon the understanding that the Secretary of State would borrow in England £2,640,000 for extraordinary public works, and that his drawings would be decreased by the amount of this loan. The sum required to supply the wants of the home treasury was accordingly reduced from £ 76,000,000 to £13,680,000, the cost of laying down the latter sum in London being estimated at 15,99,20,000r., on an average exchange of 1s. 8½d. per rupee. Subsequently the Secretary of State increased the English loan to four millions sterling, thus reducing the amount to be supplied for the home charges from £13,680,000 to £12,300,000. Of this sum, £3,344,134 has been obtained up to the end of July by the sale of bills for 4,08,10,00 r., so that the loss by exchange has already reached £1,68,620r. What will be the cost of supplying the home treasury with the remaining £8,956,446 it requires cannot at present be even approximately estimated, but it is almost inevitable that the total loss by exchange should exceed the sum provided in the Budget, although the amount to be remitted has been reduced by £1,360,000; and taking together the direct loss upon the home remittances and the indirect loss caused by the effect of an adverse exchange upon the general revenues—*e.g.*, imports and consequently the Customs revenue cannot fail to be injuriously affected—it seems only too probable that the estimated Budget surplus of £144,000 will be converted into a deficit. The Government of India is not yet able to announce what measures may be eventually undertaken to restore permanently the financial equilibrium. But pending the adoption of such measures the various departments have been directed to suspend at once all outlay of public money which is not absolutely necessary, and which can be suspended without causing disproportionate loss and waste. Especially, the expenditure upon extraordinary public works will be largely reduced until more prosperous times. This order, so far as it goes, will no doubt be satisfactory, and will help to remove the imputations of apathy and helplessness which in some quarters have been flung—unjustly—at the Government of India; but the announcement of the measures to be ultimately adopted will be anxiously awaited. How unsatisfactory the situation is, how urgent the necessity for applying a remedy, and how difficult to determine what that remedy should be, can scarcely be overestimated. Taking one year with another, the Government of India have to provide in London £15,000,000, and assuming a permanent rate of exchange of 1s. 4d. per rupee, the cost of laying down this sum in London would amount to 1,756 lacs of rupees. The loss by exchange would then be 256 lacs of rupees—a sum which, taking an average of years and omitting, on the one hand, receipts from Income-tax and, on the other, all extraordinary expenditure, the revenue of India might just be able to bear. But there would be no margin left. Roughly speaking, every fall of a penny in the rate of exchange costs the Government a crore of rupees, and when the exchange falls below 1s. 3½d. per rupee, every additional rupee required must be provided either by reducing expenditure or by securing additional revenue. There is a limit to the resources of States as well as of individuals, and when losses have to be counted by millions sterling, that limit is soon reached. No State can reduce expenditure or improve its revenue beyond a certain point; if pressed to proceed beyond that point, it becomes insolvent. Now, the insolvency of India means that the country would be unable to meet its various engagements resulting from trade, payment of interest upon loans, &c., contracted with Great Britain. The result would be ruinous damage to the mercantile interest, and serious peril to the trade of Great Britain with India. The fact that the export trade in piece goods alone between Great Britain and India amounts to one-fifth of the entire export trade of Great Britain in that article is an indication of the magnitude of the interests involved. The necessity of remedial measures in the interests of England and India alike is only too evident. In a previous letter I said that if it were ascertained beyond doubt that the value of silver, and not merely its price in gold, had fallen, a rectification of the value of the standard would be a proper remedy to adopt. But if it is merely the value of gold that has risen, while that of silver has remained unchanged, the measure above mentioned would be unjust and inexpedient; it would benefit creditors to the great detriment of debtors. The evidence available is, perhaps, not conclusive, but it points, so far as the point is concerned, to the maintenance of an unexpected stability in the value of silver, and to a decided rise in the value of gold. A comparison of prices in Calcutta shows that during the six months counting from December, 1875, the purchasing power of silver in respect to certain standard commodities, such as rice, silk seeds, &c., has not fallen, while a similar comparison of prices in London shows that the value of gold has greatly increased during the same period. So long as this state of things continues—i. *e.*, so long as the exchange value in relation to gold only is affected—the temporary expedient of closing the Mints against private bullion would avail somewhat. Several causes, however, indicate an impending fall in the value of silver, if that fall has not already begun. Among such causes may be reckoned the substitution of a gold for a silver standard throughout Europe and America, the diminution of the power of India as a consumer of silver,—for the exports of India are not sufficient to pay for her imports, plus the 16 millions required for the home charges,—and the increasing rate of production of the latter metal. When the existence of this fall has been ascertained beyond all doubt, a rectification of the value of the Indian standard, either by increasing the weight of the rupee or by introducing a gold currency, cannot be avoided. But so far as the disturbance of the financial equilibrium is due to a rise in the value of gold, the ability of the Government of India to extricate itself from difficulty is not so manifest. The increased value of gold is due to the increased demand arising from the adoption of a gold standard by Germany, by the Latin Convention, and by Scandinavia and Holland, measures which India cannot interfere. For a disturbance arising from such a cause reduction of expenditure is the only safe and permanent remedy at present available, and the orders of Government from which I have quoted show that Lord Lytton has adopted this remedy in earnest.

"The import and export statistics of the port of Calcutta in regard to some of the chief articles of commerce for the month of June, compared with the corresponding month of 1875, show an increase of 1,59,618 rupees in the amount of bullion and specie imports, while the total value of all kinds of merchandise imported has decreased by 57,63,231 rupees. The value of the imports of cotton twist and yarn has fallen by 2,81,193 rupees, of piece goods by 9,97,686 rupees, of wrought metals by 8,85,478 rupees, and of wines by 1,22,581 rupees, so that in the latter article the increased import duty, which in May appeared to have produced no effect, would seem to be beginning to tell. The export table shows a decrease in regard to bullion and specie amounting to Rs. 10 26,096, and in all other articles an increase in value amounting to Rs. 11,91,019. The most remarkable increase occurs in the case of wheat, the exports of which have risen from Rs. 2,94 407 in June, 1875, to Rs. 13,48,465 in June of the present year. The next largest rise is in opium, the exports of which show an increase of 7½ lacs of rupees. Sugar, rice seeds, and jute account for the greatest part of the remaining increase."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons, Captain G. W. Wicks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s. s. GOGAH, 54 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Unjunwell, with three hundred and forty-five deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain T. Alderton, sailed yesterday for Aden, Zeida, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and eight hundred and seventy-five pilgrims.

THE P. AND O. Co'ss. s. AVOCA, 905 tons, Captain E. C. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne (September 5), with Australian Mails, and the following passengers:—Captain Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell and infant, Mr Moffatt, Mr. Mckenney, Mr. Irvin, Mr. Phillips, Mr P. Campbell, and Mr. Tweedie. The Avoca brought the following cargo:—13 casks tallow 24 packages old copper, case rugs, and 2 cases merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Gogah (s)	Nadoda	Unjunwell, Oct 4.
5	Avoca (s)	Stead	Melbourne, Sept 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Khundalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.
	Columbian (s).....	Alderton	Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Orissa, to Aden Jeddah and Hoodooda.
Steamer Commilla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Brig Vestal, to Diu.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
2	Nizam. (s)	Barlow	Southampton. Aug 24.
	John Kerr	Cobie	London, July 3.
	Carpathian	Symons	Liverpool, June 11.
	Friedlander	Monison	Liverpool, June 19.
	Furness Abbey	Hall	Mauritius, Aug 31.
	Great Victoria	Casey	Bombay, Sept 14.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
1	Roslin Castle	.....	.....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
2	Henry Miller	.....	Coconada.
3	Lena	.....	Masulipatam.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—200 boxes bar soap, EbramHajee Ahmed; 101 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lallmeya; 100 barrels roll sulphur, Toolsee s s Khimjee; 147 boxes bar soap, Dayabhoy Roognathjee; 11 cask hardware, Hassumally Lallmeya.
Childwall Hall s—56 cases bar soap, Abdo Hoosen Mahamedally; 5 hogsheads portwine, J mseejee Nowrojee.
Eur bean s—400 bun les hoop iron Na jee Katoo; 125 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Trebkhan.
City of Baltimore s—250 bundles nail rod iron, Tezpal Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Siam s—50 cases p rt, Cutlie, Palmer and Co.
Tezhawan—10 cases champagne, Cu ler Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—25 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Hyaspes s—22 cases sherry and 19 cases port, B and A Hormusjee; 170 drums boiled oil and 50 drums turpentine, Heptoola Shaik Adom.
Mirzee—9 cases biscuits, Mancherjee Pallonjee and Co; 8 casks ink, Sayadlly Moosabhoy.
Ben Nevis—120—packages tar and 50 barrels pitch, and 62 casks whiskey, Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—2,600 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co; 2 pots sandalwood oil, Joosub Lutiff; 116 cases wet dates, Panachund Anunjee; 70 bales wool, Devjee Govindjee; 25 bales wool, Topen Enderjee; 40 bales wool, Jaithanund Chellaram; 80 bales cotton, Muthoo radass Nensey; 74 bales cotton, E-mail Abdool Rahman; 101 bales rags, Chimondass Chutoorbhoz.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—8 cases shawls and chadder, Sewnathroy Pansalal; 1 bale carpet and 1 case tea, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 281 pieces E reth, Jaithathoy and Runchordlal; 25 packages cloves, Hajee Mahamed H jee Esmail; 15 bales skins and 3 c ses fishmaws, Ruzmally Allyruza; 80 bales skins, Chinee Esmail and Co; 37 bales skins, Fuckeer Mamed Chinee Aboo Salay and Co; 19 bales skins, Adom Mohedeen and Co; 24 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 7 bales hides, Hajee Mahamed Hajee Esmail; 10 bales hides, Dawood Hasson; 3 bales hides, Fazul Mearally; 68 boxes India rubber, Rewaz r Coovarjur; 3 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.; 9 packages silk, Volkart Brothers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·870
Temperature of the Air.....	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·8
Minimum do. do.	(read at 9-30 a. m.).. 76·2
General Direction of wind	NNW, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours,.....	274
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	0·00 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	59·01 ,,

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

2932 Bokhara (s) Torback—P. and O. Co.—Mails 9th October.
2891 Hydaspes (s), Barrett—Mails, 23rd October.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

905 Avoca (s), Stead—Mails 16th October.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collins—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1208 Malpomene, Lea-h—Rolli Brothers. C.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM CONTINENT.

1197 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
936 Whitehall, Gesch—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

1136 Assiria (s), Bosselli—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Ben Nevis, Mackie—Volkart Brothers.
1063 City of Boston, Crosby—Farnham & Co.
660 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
618 Pathe Salem, Machon.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1229 Goa (s), Avern—B. P. S. N. Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ZANZIBAR.

475 Royal Diadem, Dennis.

FOR KURRACHEE.

500 Euphrates (s), Sayers—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa Califa.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1066 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.

1316 Herman, Dillan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

256 Africa, Rauchaupt—T. Topun.

FOR MAURITIUS.

392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.

FOR DIU.

88 Vestal, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

849 Afton, Simple—H. F. Soares & Co.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Grant, Lathom & Co.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.
1205 Glen Maidoc, Cummings—M. Nusserwanjee.
1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1236 Ewan (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1596 Vestal (s), Hand.
Amherwitch (s), Stiffe.

HIGH COURT.—6TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honorable SIR. CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmail vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan—Tyabjee and Sayani.—Part heard.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—Tyabji B and M Bank Limited vs Nundram Behanlall—Tyabjee and S yani.
1-76—Macfarlane—Maneckchund Na sey and others vs Dayal Nagarjee and others—Inman per-on.
419-75—In pers n—Govind Soonder vs Toolseedas Dhunjee and others—M H Khan.
586-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Visram Vagjee.
193-76—Rimington, Hore and Langly—Govendass Bullakdass vs Purshotam Jooth—Tyabjee and Sayani.
222-76—Khunderao M—Narronjee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N Kishandass and Raymond Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Remington Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sahib alias Aminsha vs Abdool Rahimsha Shaik—In person.
319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Emmabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Shaik—Vilthul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mr Smale—David Soloman and another vs Ezikiel Soloman, &c., and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 1866 and in the matter of Composition Deed of Dadabhoy Rustomjee—Deconvorbai. Petitioner—Macfarlane.—(Jefferson and Payne for D Rustomjee.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Bishop, Captain, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, on sick leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 5.

Bishop, Captain, Bengal 2nd Punjaub Cavalry on sick leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th October 1876.

With reference to G G O 635, 27th Sept, Actg Depy Surgn Genl Joynt, is posted to the 33rd Division.

Surgn George White, Army Medl dtent, general duty, Poona Circle, is transferred to general duty, Presidency Circle, and will travel expeditiously by rail to Deolali at the public expence.

The Superintendent of Army Schools is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of Inspection, visiting the undermentioned stations:—

Sholapore, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Rajkote, Mhow, Malegaon, Satara, Kolapore, Belgaum and Dharwar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lt. L. H. Levin, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Bombay Infantry—Lt Col R A. C Hunt, Wing Officer 5th Regt N. I, from 2nd to 17th Oct 1876, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col Sir John Louis, Bart, R. E., is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing befo e a Medl Board there.

Capt C F Bryant, from H C, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G G O No 638 of th- 29th Sept 1876, to Capt G F Bryant, Bom S C, is under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt H Mellias, S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure fr this month, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the S C, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to the usual conditions:—

Staff Corps—Capt Frederick Thomas Humfrey, 26th Sept 1876.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 47, of the 12th Sept 1876, Mr J Powell assumes charge of the duties of Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port, Resident Transport Officer, and Shipping Master at Aden on the 18th Sept 1876, during office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The venerable Archdeacon C H Leigh-Lye, M A, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from 1st Nov next.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Batty, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh was in charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge at Dhulia from 30th Aug to 5th Sept 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Khan Saheb Mancki Nusserwanji Nanavati resumed charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur, on the 11th Sept 1876, before noon.

Khan Saheb Mancki Nusserwanji Nanavati to be substantive pro tem second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge at Borsad in the Ahmedabad Dist, vice Rao Saheb Motilall Lallbhai, transferred to Cutch.

Messrs W H Crowe and E Hosking respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh from the detached station of Kaladgi on the 20th inst, before office hours.

Mr W Wedderburn, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, is allowed an extension for seventeen days of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification dated 15th Aug 1876

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Price, Asst Settlement Officer, Southern Maharatta Country, Revenue Survey, is allowed sick leave for two years, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, 2 second Edition.

In supersession of Govt Notification dated 13th inst, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C R G Crawford, on being relieved of his duties as Actg Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to be Supernumerary Asst Collr, Nasik.

Messrs W R Hamilton and Framjee Nusserwanjee to remain in their respective appointments of Huzur Depy Collrs of Nasik and Ahmednagar.

During the period intervening between the date of Mr H E Jacomb delivering over charge, and Mr A C Trevor assuming charge of the Office of the Deputy Comr of Customs and Opium, the following arrangements were made:—

Mr H L Wright acted as Deputy Comr of Customs and Opium from 30th Aug to 13th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Messrs E H Aitken, Shapurji Jamasji Bhaunagari, and Pandurang Hari Vaidya acted as second, third, and fourth class Asst Comrs of Customs and Opium, during the same period.

With reference to Govt Notification dated 18th ultimo, Mr A Dalzell, Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is allowed a further extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave of absence which has been granted to him.

Mr Moro Chimnaji Joshi, Actg Head Accountant to the Collr of Shikarpur, acted as Depy Collr in charge of Treasury, Shikarpur, from 9th Aug to 5th Sept 1876, inclusive.

Mr Brayson, Head Accountant in the Collr of Shikarpur, has been appointed Actg Head Depy Collr, Shaikarpur, from 6th Sept 1876, until relieved by Mr Wadhumal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Apothecary J Lawrence was appointed to the temporary medical charge of the Civil Station, Vingorla, vice Honorary Surg G Rozario, deceased.

With reference to Govt Notifications dated the 12th July and 14th September last, it is hereby notified that the services of Surgn J F Keith were placed at the disposal of H E the Comr-in-Chief from the 1st Aug 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs D Rutherford, C E, and J Young, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Ghar Divn, on the 11th Sept 1876, afternoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Asst W H Wilson Supt of Police, Nasik, is allowed ten days, privilege leave in continuation of the twenty days' granted in the Notification at page 512 of the "Govt Gazette" of the 14th inst.

Mr W W Le Hardy delivered over and Mr Sadashiv Moreshwar received charge of the office of Second Asst Collr and Magistrate, in the afternoon of the 23rd inst.

Mr Chunilal Vemlal delivered over and Mr W W Loch

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.

ALLAHABAD, 5TH OCT.

The Committee employed in framing the new Civil Procedure Bill contemplate introducing provisions for exempting Government and railway servants' salaries from attachment under civil process.

BARODA SPORTS.

BARODA, 5TH OCT.

The cricket match—Baroda *vs.* All-comers—from Guzerat is concluded. Baroda won by forty runs; Captain Coles, of the 9th N. I., played splendidly.

Badminton, lawn-tennis and rifle shooting take place this evening.

OPENING OF THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.

KHUNDWA, 5TH OCT.

H. H. Holkar left Indore at 8 o'clock this morning, breakfasted at Burwai, and arrived at the Nerbudda bridge at a quarter past one. He was received by Mr. Cheyne, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Izard, Executive Engineer. H. H. Holkar then drove in the last rivet, a silver one. General Daly, who accompanied His Highness, led him back to his carriage in the train which then crossed the bridge, and on arriving at Mortukka Holkar remained in the portion of the pavilion set aside for him. About sixty persons including some ladies sat down to tiffin; after tiffin His Highness Holkar came in and sat beside General Daly who made a speech, giving a humourous history of the railway and proposed the toast of the Maharaja's health. Dhondoo Rao, Chief Justice of Indore, replied for H. H. Holkar, who left soon after by special train. General Daly read a congratulatory telegram from the Viceroy at the dinner. There is to be a dance for the subordinates to-night. The *tamasha* was in every way successful.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EXPLOSION AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 5TH OCT.

As the explosion yesterday one European and seven natives were killed.

HOGG *VS.* WILSON.

The case of Sir Stuart Hogg *vs.* Wilson, editor of the *Indian Daily News*, has been sent for trial to the Sessions. Wilson is enlarged on bail in his own recognizance of Rs. 5,000.

THE VACANT SEE AT CALCUTTA.

LONDON, 5TH OCT.

The Bishopric of Calcutta has been offered to the Ven. Edward R. Johnson, M. A., Archdeacon of Chester, and it is thought probable that he will accept it.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The rumoured return of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir P. Wodehouse has been denied.

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR

ST. PETERSBURG, 5TH OCT.

A Russian official circular has been addressed to the Powers inviting them to unite in imposing an armistice on Turkey.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 5TH OCT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Thibet, with the outward London Mails of 22nd ult., left here for Bombay at 10 o'clock yesterday evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Arcot, outward bound from London to Kurrachee, sailed yesterday; and the same Company's s.s. Java, homewards from Kurrachee, sailed on the 3rd, calling at Red Sea ports, Algiers, and Lisbon.

PORT SAID, 5TH OCT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, sailed hence for London yesterday.

LONDON, 4TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¼d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent, Consols for account .... 95⅞.

5 per cent, French Rente, 1872 .... 105¾.

Bar Silver ..... 52d.

The sum of £116,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—5TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., thermometer 84, barometer 29·83.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N., W. 2, thermometer 82, barometer 29·91.

MANGALORE, 10-20 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, thermometer 89.

THE Yarkand Envoy paid an official visit to the Viceroy at 5 p.m. on Thursday last; the usual salute was fired on his arrival at, and departure from, Peterhoff.

NO less than twenty-seven officers of high rank in the Punjab Police, including three Deputy Inspector-Generals, have been told off for special duty at the Durbar at Delhi.

THE great increase which has taken place in the value of freehold property in Melbourne was shown at an auction sale recently, when two allotments at the corner of one of the principal streets, less than a quarter of an acre in extent, were disposed of for £14,382 6s. The price originally paid to the Crown for the whole block of nearly half-an-acre was £60 only.

THE board of directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have, on the recommendation of their agent in India, authorized the grant of an annual subscription of Rs. 200 to the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution in consideration of the company's servants, when in hospital, having the benefit of the services of the Nurses, and of the institution being to a large extent dependant on voluntary subscriptions.

A STATE howdah, it is stated, is being made for the Duke of Buckingham by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons and Deschamps and Co., in Madras, for use at the Delhi Assemblage, after designs prepared under His Grace's instructions; and other howdahs are also being made for the same occasion by Messrs. Simpson and Co. The howdah cloths are being made by native embroiderers in Madras. Major Hobart, the Governor's Military Secretary, has been left in Madras to push forward preparations for the tour to Delhi.

THE *Post* understands that the India Office has decided that henceforth cadets for the Indian service will be appointed at once to the several staff corps without having to go through the costly and vexatious process of joining a line regiment.—

All that is required of them is, it is believed, a qualifying course of study at Sandhurst, which will thus answer in part to the old Addiscombe system. Out of twenty-five Sandhurst cadets who lately volunteered for the Indian Staff Corps, two only have failed to pass their examination. The remainder are going out to India as soon as the India Office and the War Office have agreed about the preliminary details. One further test of fitness for Indian service will be applied to the selected cadets. Within eighteen months after landing in India they must pass an examination in the native languages under a penalty of losing their appointments.

THE health of the young Maharaja of Putialla, which a few days ago excited rather grave apprehensions, is now almost re-established. A correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—"Dr. Beatson only left this yesterday for Umballa, and before he went assured the President of the Regency Council that there was nothing to fear. The whooping-cough from which His Highness and his brother were suffering was on the wane, and there was every prospect of the young Prince picking up again. Very grand preparations are on foot for the coming installation ceremony. In addition to the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor, and the *élite* of Simla and Umballa, many of the surrounding Maharajas, and all the feudatory Chiefs, will be present. The Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor will be accommodated in camps and some of the guests in the neighbouring gardens."

IT is arranged that the members of the Puttiala Regency meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Punjoor, a place at the foot of the Simla hills, *en route* to Umballa, on the 11th instant. It has always been the custom, writes a correspondent of a contemporary, that the Viceroy becomes the guest of the Puttialla State on his way to and from Simla during the summer months. It has shown a good feeling, and to engender a better one Lord Lytton's policy is to personally confer with the Native Princes, and thereby influence them to carry out reforms which would be done in less graceful manner were the instructions or suggestions conveyed by wire or letter. Especially in the administration of this State, re who Lord Lytton's government commenced—has commenced so well—there is a great deal more of interest felt than is generally known.

AN inquiry made at Melbourne, Australia, into the collision between the s.s. Queensland and the s.s. Barrabool, by the Steam Navigation Board, has resulted in the Court finding that the blame of the occurrence was solely attributable to the improper conduct of Mr. Ainsworth, second officer of the Barrabool, who, while the captain was below, ordered the helm to be ported, which caused the Barrabool to run into the Queensland. It was also shown by the evidence that Mr. Ainsworth had disobeyed the orders of Captain Pain, in not reporting to him the approach of the Queensland. The board ordered the cancellation of Ainsworth's certificate. He was subsequently prosecuted at the Melbourne City Police Court on two charges, first of culpable neglect of duty in porting the helm of his vessel, and second of criminal neglect of duty in disobeying his captain's command to call him when a light was observed. The first charge was not considered proved, but on the second Ainsworth was committed for trial. He was allowed bail.

THE following is the list of officers to embark in H. M. Indian troopship Crocodile, leaving Portsmouth Sunday, Sept. 17; Queenstown, Sept. 22:—

Portsmouth.—Surg. H. N. L. James, Lieuts. J. B. Sharpe, C. H. Darling, A. L. Mann, G. C. Onslow, and W. Coles, R. E.; Sub-Lieut. Couper, 70th Foot; Sub-Lieuts. Gardner and Spankie, 2-22nd Foot; Sub-Lieut. Abercrombie, 1-21st Foot; Sub-Lieuts. Pycroft and Retallick, 1-25th Foot; Lieut. Wilson, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Whitaker, 65th Foot; Paymr. Burton, 1-2nd Foot; Capt. Lambarde, 45th Foot; Vet-Surg. Walker, Surgs. Findlay, C. A. Daubeny, J. W. Thompson, W. J. L. Grand, E. H. Fenn, Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. Smith, 15th Hussars.

Queenstown.—Surg.-Major Wallace, Capts. Lowry, Harris, Magee, Triphook, and Bryoke, Lieuts. Townshend, Sawyer, Williams, Riddell, Cave, McDonell, Smith, and Deane, Sub-Lieut. Percive, Lieuts. and Adj. Townley, and Qrmr. Cox, 1-12th Foot; Capt. Pearson, and Lieut. Cockburn, 1-18th Foot; Lieut. Young, 73rd Foot; Capt. Newbold, 54th Foot; Lieut. Ommanney, 1-3rd Foot; Lieut. Knox, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Connellan, 67th Foot; Surgs. W. A. Burges, W. M. James, P. G. Jeeves, P. J. Hayes, and R. J. Taaffe A.M.D.

The first four of the regular Indian troopships are to leave Portsmouth, and the whole are timed to arrive at Portsmouth, on the return voyages, on Sundays.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 28th September 1876, that moderate rain is reported from all the districts of Madras except Tanjore, where it has been very slight; prospects are however said to be unchanged. In Mysore some showers have fallen, but no material improvement is expected unless the rain continues, and prospects are still bad. In the Bombay Presidency reports are good from Sind, Guzerat and the Concan. In Khandeish and Nassick, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country the rainfall has been trifling; the standing crops have withered, and cultivation for the rabi has been suspended; great scarcity and distress are apprehended. In Berar there has been no rain, but prospects are good. In the Central Provinces moderate rain has fallen in most districts, and reports are favourable. In Central India little rain has fallen and the break has been beneficial. In Rajpootana prospects are good. In Bengal more or less rain has fallen everywhere, and it has been heaviest in Behar; prospects are generally excellent. In Assam both the tea and the general crops promise well. In the North-Western Provinces good rain has fallen and prospects are good. Moderate rain is reported from Oudh, where prospects have improved. In the Punjab there has been little rain, but reports are favourable.

A CALICUT correspondent writes to the *Madras Times*:—"On the 29th September, a Frenchman, an inhabitant of Pondicherry, was brought up before the Sub-Magistrate of Calicut, on a charge of causing grievous hurt, for having assaulted a native by striking him on the face, thereby breaking the bridge of his nose, and causing the latter to bleed profusely. Defendant admitted having struck complainant slightly by way of correction with a thin stick. As for the bleeding, that was caused by complainant, in order to extort money from defendant. The reproof was administered because complainant did not curb his tongue. The vilest terms were used against defendant in the 'pariah' language. As prisoner could not give security, he was kept in custody, to which he said he had no objection whatever, having, he added, been accustomed to that sort of thing. But he would beg of the court to grant him the indulgence of the fragrant weed. He was, he said, allowed the use of tobacco in the Tanjore jail, on the ground that his system could not do without it. He had another request to make, would the Court be so good as to keep the doors and windows of the jail open? He was not a thief, nor was he a robber. The Court granted the former request, but not the latter, for which prisoner, with a low bow thanked the Court for its mercifulness. He was a native of Bourbon, though he had resided for some time at Pondicherry. He had no relatives here, and the Sub-Magsitrate, he said, was his only friend."

A SERIOUS accident to one of the P. and O. steamers in Australia is reported by the *Melbourne Argus* (September 4th) to have occurred there a few days before. A pleasure excursion had been arranged at the invitation of Mr. Franklin R. Kendall, the agent of the P. and O. Company, a number of gentlemen joined in a trip down the bay in the R. M. s. s. Assam. There were over 300 visitors, including His Excellency the Governor, and representatives of the mercantile, professional, and other sections of the community. The Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General were present. The Assam is the largest of the P. and O. Company's fleet which has yet visited Melbourne. She is commanded by Captain George Cotes, but during the trip Pilot Reid was in charge. The guests were very hospitably entertained on board. Nothing happened during the trip to mar the enjoyment of the day, but in bringing the vessel alongside the pier an unfortunate accident occurred. The speed of the ship was not slackened soon enough, and the vessel having too great way on her came sharply into collision with the stone wall at the end of the pier. The stem of the steamer was stove in to some extent, and some of the iron plates on the port side were started. The Assam had to be docked, and as the repairs will take some little time to complete, the Avoca is to be despatched in her stead with the outward mails.

WE read in the *Melbourne Argus* that the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, Mr. Robertson, has communicated with the Chief Secretary of that colony, stating that he has learnt that it is the intention of the French Government to release 600 of the Communist prisoners in New Caledonia who would then be free to come to Australia if they pleased. From other sources our contemporary learns that the French Consul at Sydney, M. Simon, has waited on the Governor of New South Wales with reference to the matter, stating that he felt sure the French Government would be unwilling to do anything distasteful to the Government of that colony, and would, if such a desire were expressed, take measures to divert the pardoned men from Australia. Some uneasiness, however, is naturally felt, and in his communication to the Chief Secretary in Melbourne, Mr. Robertson asked whether there was any law in force in Victoria which would prevent the discharged prisoners landing here. He considered that all the Australian colonies should join in a protest upon the subject, and he believed that such united action would be received by the French Government with respect. The Criminals Influx Prevention Act, which only excludes convicts from Great Britain and the other British possessions, does not apply in a case of this kind, so that there is no law in force in Victoria to prevent these released prisoners coming here, if they should feel so disposed. It appears to be the desire of the New South Wales Government to have the matter dealt with confidentially, and we are, therefore, without information as to what course it is intended to pursue."

VERY grave news reaches us from South Africa. The Boers of the Transvaal Republic, who, as we explained lately, had picked a quarrel with the Kaffir Chief Secocoeni, and had invaded his country, had met with a severe defeat. President Burgers, a man of energy and capacity but daring to a fault, has been forced to retreat before the natives, and has endeavoured to fortify himself at a place called Steel Poort, not far from the border. There are no existing entrenchments at this point, and as President Burgers' little army is said to have lost all its supplies, it is possible that another disaster may follow before reinforcements can be sent up from the capital and the settled districts. The Boers, it is asserted, have "proved great cowards;" "numbers of them have deserted, and are pouring into Pretoria;" "the President asked them to shoot him rather than to disgrace him by flying." According to another account Mr. Burgers is at Leydenburg, which is the capital of the unhealthy but rich district best known as the "Gold Fields." In either case his position is most dangerous, and it is not surprising that he has turned for protection to the British Government. The population of the Gold Fields have asked for the assistance of Natal in their need, and no doubt the pressing danger is that the King of the Zulus, Cetewayo, may join with his successful vassal Secocoeni in attacking the Boers, whose unexpected cowardice must excite native ambition. On the frontier between the Cape Colony and Kaffraria there are no signs of disturbance, and a general native war may be averted by the timely action of our Government. We can scarcely doubt, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept 15, from which paper the above news is taken that the result of these troubles will be confederation or comprehension in some form.

A QUESTION of considerable interest to holders of shares in Joint-stock Companies was disposed of yesterday at the High Court by the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, in an appeal filed by Anandjee Visram from a decree given by Mr. Justice Green in January last in favour of the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited. The company sued Anandjee Visram to recover Rs. 2,000, with interest, being the amount due for two calls on four shares. The defendant submitted that he was not a shareholder of the company, though he admitted that his moonim signed, on his behalf, a copy of the memorandum of association. But he contended that the document registered by the company was different in material points from the former, especially in this that the shares were made liable to sub-division; and that as it was not signed by him, and as it was registered, in its altered form, without his knowledge or consent, that therefore he was not a member of the company. Mr. Justice Green held that it was not competent for one, who had agreed to become a member of a company and to sign the articles when ready, to afterwards repudiate his membership on the ground that the articles, when prepared, were not to his liking. As to the variances between the two memoranda, his Lordship was of opinion that the words "and which said shares may be divided by a special resolution of the shareholders into shares of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 each" were inoperative and nugatory as being inconsistent with the provisions of Act 10 of 1866, the Joint-stock Company's Act; and arriving at the conclusion that the variances were legally immaterial, his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed. The Appeal Court, however, were of opinion that the additions made in the registered memorandum were material, and that the defendant was entitled to say he never agreed to take shares in any company of which the memorandum was the one registered by the plaintiffs. The Appeal Court thought the defendant was entitled to relief. The decree of the Court below was reversed, and the suit dismissed with costs: plaintiffs to pay the costs of the appeal. A report of the proceedings in the case will be found in another column.

OPENING OF THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE. BOMBAY TO NANDGAUM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUNDWA, 4TH OCTOBER.

FROM Nandgaum to Bhosawul I enjoyed the "reward of the virtuous"—a sound sleep, but at the latter station I shook off dull sloth, and having refreshed my outward man by the much needed application of soap and water, I enjoyed a *chota haziri*. Who that has made the wearisome journey to Jubbulpore does not remember the aspect of the country, the dull monotonous succession of little hills, little vales, and smaller stations which succeed the magnificent scenery of the ghauts? Those who have not seen, or do not remember it, are in a measure blest. For my own part our arrival at 9·35 A.M. at Khundwa was an event of the most pleasing description. From Bhosawul to Khundwa but one feature in the landscape is worthy of note—the Satpoora Range, the chief geographical feature of the country but appearing little more than moderate sized hills, although they rise to from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The solitary item of interest which figures among the long list of uninteresting sights which meet the eye on every side is the hill fort of Asseergurh. Shortly before reaching Chandnee, our last stopping-place before Khundwa, this venerable and curiously situated old fort makes a prominent feature in the landscape to the eastward of the railway.

At Khundwa we found a capital breakfast ready, and I need not say that we were well able to do it justice. Breakfast finished, I entered the train which was waiting and proceeded to Mortukka, the temporary station on the near or south bank of the Nerbudda, and soon found myself *en route* for the scene of to morrow's *tamasha*. The drive from Khundwa to the river is almost totally devoid of interest, nor have I much to say of the Holkar's State Railway as a whole. Moreover my time is limited. I am writing in the train (while in motion) as we must return to Khundwa, and arriving somewhat late, I shall have no time in Khundwa to write before the departure of this evening's mail. I will therefore give you here some account of the bridge in honour of the opening of which to-morrow's ceremonies are to be held.

In your editorial columns some days ago, you pointed out the difference which exists between the situation and construction of the two most important bridges which span the Nerbudda—the G. I. P. bridge between Jubbulpore and Shapoora being only a small one, and crossing the stream of the Nerbudda long before it acquires any considerable size, is, of course, in sporting phraseology, "no where" beside the bridges of the B. B. and C. I and the Holkar State Railway. As you then remarked, the new Nerbudda bridge differs in almost every particular from the old one at Brunch. This is an iron girder bridge supported on piers of solid blockwork masonry, and that also an iron girder bridge but supported on iron piles.

The bridge which is to be opened to-morrow is 2,228 feet long from the north to the south abutment, and consists of fifteen spans measuring 60 metres each (1 metre=3 ft. 3⅜ inch). To give you an accurate idea of the bridge and its construction, I had better follow the example of the engineers and begin at the foundations. The Nerbudda in the course of its long run from its rise in Rewah to its final plunge into the sea, travels over and through many different geological formations; here at Mortukka it runs over a level bed consisting of black trap in which the foundations of the bridge are laid. The bank on either side of the river consists of a stratum of moorum interlaid to a considerable extent with limestone, or rather lime-concrete of excessive hardness. In this the abutments of the bridge have their foundations. The latter consist of the same stone which has been used for the piers which they support—namely, a fine hard sandstone which is found in easily worked quarries at about five miles from the bridge in Holkar's territory. Concrete has also been used in the foundations to give additional solidity and strength. Rising from these foundations are the piers of which there are fourteen. These are built in the style termed "solid blocking," thus a layer of stones having been laid the next layers are laid crossing them in diagonal lines; the third layer is then laid in lines fixed at right angles to the first layer; finally, the fourth layer is placed at right angles to the second. Every four courses of masonry succeed each other in the above manner, and the great additional strength thus gained will be readily perceived by any one accustomed to building operations, or who ever understands the theory of building. The blocks used in building the piers are of various sizes, ranging from two to twenty-six cubic feet each, the average size being ten cubic feet. At the top of the piers, or rather what I believe is called the *pediment*, the "girder-blocks" are placed. These are the blocks on which the girders rest, and are the largest and heaviest items in the list of materials employed in the construction of the bridge. Of these there are four in each pier, each of which weighs no less than four tons and measures in feet 7 by 4 by 2. The necessity for these ungainly blocks will be shown presently. Of the fourteen piers, three are sunk in the banks, one on the south and two on the north side. The extreme ends of the bridge rest on abutments, built of the same material as the piers.

The northern abutment, from its masonic proportions and solid appearance, at once strikes the observer. It is sunk into the river bank to a considerable depth, but will, during the floods, be exposed considerably to the current. This is of course unavoidable, yet if the stream did not meet with a less substantial obstacle to its progress, the mischief it could annually do would not amount to much. This abutment contains 1,70,000 cubic feet of solid masonry which is supplemented by 32,000 cubic feet of concrete. The southern abutment is much smaller and calls for no special notice. So much for the masonry work of the bridge, which has been carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Campbell, one of the Sub Engineers under Mr. Izard, the Executive Engineer of the bridge, Mr. Campbell has been at work on the bridge since the first of January 1875, at which time he was transferred here from the Nizam's Railway. As two of the piers only had been completed, the rest being only as high as low water mark when Mr. Campbell took charge, and he most certainly must have worked hard to get through such an immense quantity of work in the period which has elapsed since then. Before quitting the masonry, one word as to the shape of the piers, a point which I had nearly forgotten to notice. The piers are an irregular *hexagon* in plan, having two long sides running up and down the stream or at right angles to the line of the bridge. These sides are co-equal with the extreme breadth of the girders which cross the bridge; each pair of the remaining four sides forms a projecting angle at either side of the pier, facing respectively up and down the stream. From the low water level up to the girders the piers taper slightly, giving the bridge additional strength and adding much to its appearance.

The next point we have to notice about the bridge is the girders, and of these a few details will, I have no doubt, be interesting. I have already given the length of the spans which stretch from pier to pier. It must not, however, be supposed that each span rests on, or consists of single girders; on the contrary, each span consists of a number of girders firmly rivetted together and rendered more substantial by the addition of iron strengthening pieces. The manner in which these girders were raised and supported in their proper positions until finally and securely placed is as simple as it is ingenious. Three trestles were raised in the interval between two spans, in a manner somewhat similar to that in which a scaffolding is built, viz.:—four uprights were bound together by diagonal uprights and cross bindings. By means of these trestles the girders were raised one by one until the number required to complete one span were in position, the whole having been rivetted solidly together, the trestles were removed and the same process repeated with the succeeding spans, until the whole were complete. The manner in which each span is arranged is this—running from pier to pier are two girders, one on each side, erected as described above. These are connected and strengthened by cross beams (also of iron), running both diagonally and straight across. From the girders a number of perpendicular uprights are raised, and these support another pair of girders running parallel to the ones below. There are also a number of diagonal uprights, and these deserve more than a passing notice as they are individually the heaviest portion of the ironwork used on the bridge, each weighing 12cwt., 2qrs., 10lbs. The upper pair of girders just mentioned are like the pair beneath, bound together by a series of cross-beams. The iron-work of the bridge it will be thus seen forms a kind of tunnel, the dimensions of which are 12 feet 3 in. clear height by 10 feet clear width. This portion of the bridge has been designed upon the principle of Warren's girders. One end of each span is solidly fixed in the masonry work of one of the piers, but the other end is left free and provided with rollers which work on the surface of the "girder blocks" already described. This arrangement is rendered necessary by the alternate expansion and contraction of the iron work of the bridge, under the influence of the various temperatures to which it is exposed. The weight of the entire iron work contained in each span is 150 tons, and 15,000 rivets are used in keeping this intricate network together. The height of the ironwork from the bottom of the lower girders to the top of the upper ones is 17 feet, and the bottom of the lower girder is 80 feet above the low water level, though during the recent floods, I believe, the water rose to within 10 feet of the bottom of the lower girders. The height from the low-water level to the top of the parapet of the piers is—or rather will be, for only one of the parapets is yet finished—about 100 fee', and the depth of water in the river at low water mark being 9 feet, we get 109 feet as the extreme height of the masonry work above the ground. The bridge is crossed by two roads, the final details of neither of which are yet completed. These roads run one above the other, the lower for the use of foot passengers, carts, elephants, &c, and supported on the cross beams of the lower girders and the upper,—the railroad which runs over the upper crossbeams. Of the foot road, as it is not yet laid I cannot describe it, its place is as yet occupied with a double line tramway which has been used to convey materials, &c. to and fro. The iron work of the bridge was commenced on the 1st of January last and since then has been under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Spark, Mr. Izards's "sub," who certainly seems to deserve credit for the manner in which his work has been executed.

Of the bridge itself but little remains to be said; it has been constructed from designs furnished by Mr. Rendell, the Consulting Mechanical Engineer to Government. The graceful effect of the whole, when finally completed by the addition of the yet unfinished parapets, &c., will be truly admirable. The tall white piers seen from the adjoining bank are extremely handsome while the heavy iron work above looks like a light trellise connecting the tops of the piers; better than all the whole aspect of the bridge gives the idea of great solidity and strength. I have already told you the height to which the water rose here during the late floods which proved so destructive to the Broach bridge, the new bridge the "Holkar Nerbudda," stood the tide without retaining a trace of its action.

The approaches to the bridge from either side are up very steep curved banks and partly through cuttings. The scene from the bridge either up or down the river is extremely pretty and ranges over a great extent of country; seen from the railway carriage the view strikes the spectator from an eminently favourable point, and though it contains no remarkable features, it is all the more acceptable to the eyes of travellers wearied by the monotony of the ride from Bhosawul to here, the broad stream itself—200 feet wide at low water mark—is a relief after the wearisome succession of trees, jungle and crops; crops, jungles and trees.

I must now conclude this, I fear, rather incoherent epistle. To catch the mail I have had to write most of this while on the way down from Mortukka, so if I have erred, let this be my excuse.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders now in use. It removes moisture, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and frost-bite, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Woolcombe and Retail Agent, TATAGHNA & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

POONA HORSE SHOW OF 1876.

II

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

IN a former article I dealt with the preliminary arrangements and some of the details connected with the opening of the Horse Show. I now pass on to a far more important point—that is to say, the success of the show, so far as it could be tested by an increase in the quantity and an improvement in the quality of the stock exhibited. The general opinion is, I believe, that this year's Show was a great improvement on last year's, and that the Government may fearly congratulate itself on the success of the efforts they are making to improve the indigenous breed of the country. I wish I could subscribe to this opinion, but facts do not, I am afraid, bear out this optimist view of the case. In order to estimate at their true value the results of the Government interference in the matter of horse breeding, it is necessary to bear in mind exactly what it is the Government are trying to do, and making this a starting point, and then applying one or two undeniable facts, there ought to be no great difficulty in arriving at sound conclusions on the subject. What, then, is the history of the Government endeavours to improve the breed of horses in the Bhimthurry and the districts adjacent? They have for many years located at some of the principal stations in or near these districts a certain number of stallions, whose services are available gratis to any breeder who will take the trouble to bring his mare to the official in charge of them. It therefore is clear from this that Government think the produce of the country stallions indifferent, and that they are anxious to improve it by substituting sires of their own. If this is admitted, and indeed it cannot be denied, it then follows that it is a most important element in this question of improving the breed, that the fillies by the Government cross should be kept by the breeders and again crossed by the Government horses, so that in course of time the indigenous strain may entirely disappear and be superseded by English and Arab blood. Now let us look a little to facts, and we will confine our remarks to the last 12 years, though in reality the Government efforts date back to a much more remote period. If we take the history of this period, so far as it relates to the Bhimthurry and other breeding districts within 50 or 60 miles of Poona, we shall find that during the whole of this period there have been located within easy reach of the various villages from 12 to 16 stallions, and that on an average from seven to eight hundred mares have been covered annually by these horses. Supposing that 20 per cent. of the mares covered were barren, that 10 per cent. of the young stock died early, and that 75 per cent. of the remainder were under 14-1, which is allowing a wide margin; and supposing, further, that foals and fillies were born in equal quantities, there should now be in these villages close on to 500 mares over 14-1, the produce of the Government sires, of an age suitable for breeding. Now let us turn to class 14 in the catalogue, *the most important class of all*, admitted to be so by Government itself as shown by the large prizes given in it. "For all country-bred mare 14-1 and upwards, by a Government stallion, not under 4 years old in foal, or 5 years old with foal at foot by a Government stallion." In this highly important class we find only 15 entries, though the three prizes given are Rs. 300, Rs. 250, and Rs. 200 respectively. There could not be a better test of how feeble are the results of the Government efforts than the poor test of entries in the class alluded to. It may perhaps be urged that there were other mares the produce of the Government sires, who could not be exhibited, because they had not been put to the Government horses. This might cause a few absentees, but it could not account for the great disproportion between the number of mares of this particular class shown and the number that ought to be in the districts round Poona; and, even if it could, it would show that the cross with the Government horses, having once been tried had become unpopular, and this would not betoken much success. Then, again, it may be said that there are many other mares of this class besides those shown that were not considered good enough to exhibit; if so, the cross with the Government horses cannot be said to have done much good, for although it may be conceded that only a very limited number of mares could take prizes, it cannot be denied that a large number, if worth having, would command a ready sale in the market like Poona, where there is not only a demand to meet the requirements of a few private individuals, but where dealers and Cavalry officers would always gladly purchase them by the score if they were procurable. Nothing was more common at the Show than to see visitors point with pride to three or four specimens in class 14, and then to indulge in extravagant encomiums on the good we are doing in the improvement of the indigenous stock of the country. Conclusions like these drawn from a few isolated instances are simply preposterous. We do not want to learn that a blood Arab crossed with a good indigenous mare will produce in many cases a most excellent foal. We knew all that long ago. The problem we are trying to get at the bottom of is: will the cross with the Government horses produce, *as a general rule, and on a large scale*, a permanent improvement in the breed of the country, and if all the rubbish composing the large mass of county-breds in the country can be thus improved by a cross with the Government horses, *can the breeders be induced to keep their fillies* so that this desirable result may have sufficient time for its due accomplishment? Look at the question which way we will, the conclusion appears inevitable; that, however much good the Government stallions may now be doing in the case of a few individual instances, the large mass of mares in the districts competing at the Poona Horse Show have not in any way been leavened by the services of the Government stallions. Whether this arises from the fact that the young fillies are sold out of the country when too young to breed from, or whether it is that the large majority of the mares, from want of shape and good points, are incapable of improvement, the exhibition at Poona does not clearly show, though I am myself strongly induced to suspect that the former has most to do with the matter. It was commonly stated, too, at the Horse Show that there was a marked improvement in the purely indigenous mares shown. I must confess I did not myself notice it; and as the winners of the various prizes in classes 10 to 13 were paraded decked out in their prize ribbons, I thought what a poor lot they were, and how inferior to the mares which used to be obtained in abundance 12 or 15 years ago. But after all, it is not surprising that the purely indigenous mares should not have improved. Why should they have done so? The services of the Government stallions can in no possible way affect *their* quality. Indeed, there is every reason for believing that they must be deteriorating year by year, inasmuch as the breeders, who used in former days to take a pride in keeping them, are now with few exceptions no longer able to afford to do so, and they have of late in consequence been sold in large numbers as troopers and for the ordinary riding purposes of rich natives. The truth is, the indigenous Bhimthurry of the old stamp was in many cases a grand animal; they are now fast dying out, and their places are being taken, not by the produce of the Government sires as ought to be the case, but by miserable breeds whose origin it is difficult to trace. In classes 20 and 21 for yearling colts and fillies, the produce of the Government sires, the entries were a trifle better than they were last year; but after all they afford no grounds for exultation. Forty-six were shown against twenty-eight last year, and when we take into consideration the fact that probably 500 were born during the same season as produced those exhibited is not very much to boast of. Why there are so few colts and fillies in the country, and why it is so difficult to induce the breeders to keep their fillies, the produce of the Government sires, till they are old enough to breed from, I have fully entered into in my reports on previous Shows, and I have nothing further to add beyond stating that until such time, as by a happy combination of circumstances the present system of disposing of young stock to native dealers who export them to native States can be put a stop to, there is little hope of Government deriving any great benefit from the money they are now expending, though doubtless good country-breds will now and then be produced in small numbers, and will prove serviceable animals to those who have the good luck to come across them. It is an unfortunate circumstances moreover, which we cannot get over, that Europeans do not like purchasing horses for riding purposes before they are 3 years of age, and that the large majority will not buy before 4; whereas the natives who now monopolise all the valuable young stock of the country invariably commence riding their horses at the tender age of 2. Such being the case, it is not at all surprising that the breeders themselves and the dullals* who purchase largely from them, should seek for a market where they can dispose of their stock before they become a heavy source of expense. I have now nothing further to add by way of general remarks, and will conclude my report in a future article, in which I will give some of the details relative to the various classes exhibited, and the prize animals selected by the judges as worthy of special distinction.

* Dullal is a native word; it means a sort of broker.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, Commander W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 8 o'clock from Suez with the English mails of the 15th September on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Lane
Mr Wormack
Mr Weir
Dr Thom
Mr Macfarlane
Mr Flynn
Miss Flynn (3)
Capt King
Mr Harrison
Dr and Mrs Lynn
Mr Williamson
Maj LeMessurier
Maj Baker
Mr Pile
Mr F H Cole
Mr F Kerner
Mr Fowle
Mrs Sharp and infant.
Mr Holder
Mrs Holder
Lieut Freeman
Dr and Mrs Williamson
Maj Parker
Mr C T Cooke
Dr Lynn's 3 assistants
Mr Place
Mr Gordon

FROM ADEN.

Surg J Killard

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sept. 15.)

THERE is no news from the seat of war. The Turkish troops are said to be trying to cut off the communication between Deligrad and Belgrade. Alexinatz is still untaken.

At Belgrade Russian influence is increasing, and Russian officers and private soldiers are daily joining the Servian Army.

Meetings are still being held to protest against the conduct of the Turkish troops and the existence of the Turkish Empire in Europe.

The most important of these took place on Wednesday last (Sept. 13), at Croydon, when Mr. Lowe delivered an important and not a party speech.

The Sultan Abdul Hamid is understood to differ from his Ministers as to the terms of peace which Turkey should accept, entertaining more moderate views than his advisers.

English influence at Constantinople maintains its predominance.

In England there is no popular feeling whatever against Russia, while amongst many skilled military men the feeling is decidedly favourable to Russia.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a great meeting at Greenwich on Saturday last, Sept. 9. His speech was more moderate than his pamphlet.

Lord Derby received two deputations at the foreign Office on Monday last (Sept. 11), and made a speech to each on the policy of England.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he supports the idea of the autonomy of the Christian provinces in Turkey.

Mr. Alfred Austin, the accomplished author of "The Human Tragedy," has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone on the subject of his pamphlet on the Bulgarian horrors. Mr. Austin calls his work "Tory Horrors"—the title being used, it is needless to say, in a sarcastic sense.

The report of Mr. Baring as not yet been published. Meanwhile, the Foreign Office has received from Sir H. Elliot a telegram stating that, in consequence of the report made by the Commissioners sent by the Port into Bulgaria, orders have been issued for the arrest of the principal leaders of the Bashi-Bazouks, who will be brought to trial at once.

The Spanish Government have issued an order prohibiting the display of any signs or symbols of the Protestant religion.

Marshal MacMahon has been visiting Lyons, and has had several conversations with the authorities of that place on the subject of the present Constitution of France.

The dead body of Mr. Barnard, the tourist lost on the Cumberland hills, has been found.

The St. Leger race was won, on Wednesday, Sept. 13, by Lord Dupplin's Petrarch. The odds were 2 to 1 on K

consequently charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with fraudulent possession of the articles, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. Upon the evidence adduced he was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 12.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack buggy driver, named Fakeerbhoy Dawoodjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his horse. He was charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Also a cart driver, named Tookaram Ranoo, was fined Re. 1 by the same Magistrate yesterday, for ill-treating and abusing his bullock. This man was charged at the instance of a native police constable.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a cart-driver named Ganoo Oomba, was fined Rs. 3 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the same Society as Mr. Nutty.

DISTRIBUTION OF SWEETMEATS AMONG THE WORK PEOPLE OF A LOCAL MILL.—The *Satya Mitra* says:—"Last week the directors of the Morarjee S. and W. Company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders at Parell, ordered the manager of the mill to distribute amongst all the *employés*, numbering about a thousand a large quantity of native sweetmeats on the occasion of the mill having, in the course of a year, acquired a net profit of Rs. 2,25,000. If a mill, the entire construction of which has not cost more than *ten lakhs* of rupees, yields such an enormous profit in a year, its directors, we think, are quite right in sweetening the months of the poor labourers, who seemed to be highly satisfied for what they had then received." The directors would, we think show that they were sincere if they gave the poor people a week's pay as a gratuity in addition to the sweetmeats. Directors are too apt to put the money into their own and the shareholders, pockets and send their poor workpeople empty away.

LOSS OF A VALUABLE RING.—Mr. Manockjee Sorabjee Vatchaghandy, residing on the Nepean Sea Road, has informed the police of the loss of a gold ring set with a large diamond, valued at Rs. 900, under the following circumstances. It appears that on the 28th ultimo Mr. M. S. Vatchaghandy had occasion to go to his jewel case for a pearl necklace, to be worn by his daughter, for which purpose he removed the jewel box from his cupboard on to his bed and took out the pearl necklace. At the same time he took the gold ring set with a diamond and placed it on the bed together with Rs. 2 that he had in his hand at that time. In putting back the jewel box into the cupboard he forgetfully left the ring and the Rs. 2 on the bed. On the following morning his servant, named Rustomjee Sorabjee, came up to him and handed over one rupee stating that he had found it on the bed. The matter at once came to complainant's recollection that he had left two rupees and a diamond ring on the bed. Consequently Mr. Vatchaghandy went to his jewel box to see whether the diamond ring was there, but found it was not. On questioning the servant, it appears, the man became very insolent and demanded his discharge, which Mr. Vatchaghandy granted, paying his wages up to the time he served. Since then it appears the servant, Rustomjee Sorabjee can nowhere be found. The police are instituting enquiries as to his whereabouts, and also regarding the missing property.

DRIVER PUNTER, OF THE R. H. A. SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.—On Tuesday last, Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace, found Driver Punter (and not Hunter as we stated before) of the Royal Horse Artillery, guilty under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, for negligently causing the death of the fisherman on the morning of the 10th September, by discharging his loaded rifle with a bullet without taking any precautionary measures before firing his rifle, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Poona Observer.*

THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

APPARENTLY the project for starting the Oriental Loan Association has fallen through, and without arousing any feeling of regret on the part of the public. With regard to the project itself we might notice the remark made by "Alpha" in our contemporary's columns yesterday, that in our article a few days ago on the subject we put too high a figure for the rate of interest which borrowers would be called on to pay. The plan in all loans on life policies is to have the policy double to the amount of the loan, thus increasing the rate of interest from an average of 5 per cent. to one of 10 per cent; and if the Oriental would only have charged 12 per cent. interest on loans, as Mr. Slater proposed, the borrower would have to pay 22 per cent. besides "1 per cent. for preparing bonds" and "petty charges," which are added usually "office expenses," would raise the rate, on the most favourable view of the matter, to a figure equal to what we stated in our article a few days ago. We then only reckoned the interest on the life policy at 5 per cent., but if the usual and certainly prudent practice be adopted of making the policy double the amount of the loan, the rate of interest will be seriously increased. In truth, borrowing money on a life policy is a very expensive proceeding. The practice of borrowing money in this way is a common one in India; the small institutions in the Punjab, calling themselves Banks, employ the greater portion of their capital in this way. Their practice is, we believe, to have a life policy of the same amount as the loan with two or more personal securities. After a time the personal securities want money and "friends" are called upon to lend their names till borrowers and securities are all confounded together; Paul is security for Peter, John for Paul, Peter for James, Jude for John, Mathew for Paul and Peter in a joint bond; while again Peter, Paul and Mathew have lent their names to John, Jude and James, and so the wheel is turned round till the whole business threatens to end in a marvellous Revelation, which it probably will do some day. Some such confusion among borrowers and securities is likely to be promoted by the Oriental Loan Association if it ever be started, and can hardly be avoided in this country. The Oriental Loan Association would not be separated, as "Alpha" thinks it could be from the Oriental Life Association; moreover, we are told that the Loan Association is to be established because of the frequent demands for loans made by applicants for life policies, and thus the interest of the Life Office is necessarily great in the welfare of the Loan Office. These views of the matter that we have pointed out ought not to be overlooked, even though the reasons for opening a Loan Office in Bombay, be more apparent than they are; the question which we would offer for consideration is whether the Oriental Loan Association would not really do more harm than good if it were established.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the para. under the heading of Insolvent Debtors' Court,

RE-KHAIRAZ WAGHJEE,

in which it is stated that Mr. Serjeant Atkinson applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey for a *rule nisi* calling upon me and other creditors to show cause why the insolvent, who is in jail, should not be discharged from custody on the ground that he had compounded with *all* his creditors. I beg to state that I have not in any way compounded with the said insolvent.—Yours, &c.,

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE KHOKHRA,
October 5. Opposing Creditor.

APPEAL IN THE NERIAD SPINNING COMPANY'S CASE.

NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. ANANDJEE VIRAMJEE.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court, composed of himself and the Chief Justice, in the above suit, in which an appeal from a decree of Mr. Justice Green was heard before their Lordships towards the end of July and beginning of August last. Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the defendant and appellant, and the Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The suit was heard in the Court below in December 1875, and judgment was given in January last. The action was brought to recover from the defendant Rs. 2,000, with interest, being the amount of two calls on four shares of the plaintiffs' company. The defendant by his written statement submitted that he was not a holder of any shares of the company, though he admitted that he did by his moonim sign a paper purporting to be a memorandum of association of the company as subscribing for four shares. He stated that the paper so signed was never registered as the memorandum of association, and that the document which had been registered as the memorandum of association, which bore the signatures of seven persons only, of whom the defendant was not one, differed from the other document in several points, and especially in this that the shares were made liable to sub-division. He also stated that the memorandum of association, as registered, was accompanied by certain articles of association which differed from the regulations of Table A to the Indian Company's Act; and that the paper, signed by defendant's moonim, was so signed on the express agreement that the signature was to be null and void unless the whole of 400 shares, of which the capital was to consist, should be subscribed for and allotted at the time of the registration of the memo. and articles of association, whereas 273 shares only had been allotted up to a year after the registration. The following issues were settled in the case:—1. Whether the defendant is a member of the plaintiffs' company and holder of four shares therein? 2. Whether the signature of the defendant's name by his moonim became null and void under the circumstances in the 5th para of the written statement mentioned? It was taken as an admitted fact that the printed memorandum and articles actually registered were not shown previous to registration to the defendant's moonim or any one on his behalf. It was contended for the defendant that the document signed by his moonim purported to be and was signed as being the very memorandum itself of the company, whereas a different document, never signed on behalf of defendant, was in fact registered as the memorandum; and that as the former document was never registered, the defendant had never become a member of the company. Even admitting that had the two documents corresponded the defendant would have been a member, it was further contended for defendant that, as the registered memorandum of association varied, in material points, from the document signed on defendant's behalf, he never became a member of the company whose memorandum was the one registered. Mr. Justice Green was of opinion that it is not competent for one, who has agreed to become a member of a company and to sign the articles when ready, afterwards to repudiate his membership on the ground that the articles, when prepared, are not to his liking. His Lordship was unable to give effect to the argument that, inasmuch as the document signed by defendant's moonim purported to be the memorandum itself and was signed as such, whereas another document, not signed by him, was in fact registered as the memorandum, that therefore the defendant ought not to be deemed to have become a member of the company. The next question was as to the variances between the two memoranda; and his Lordship was of opinion that the words "and which said shares may be divided by a special resolution of the shareholders into shares of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 each," in clause 6 of the memorandum, were inoperative and nugatory as being inconsistent with the provisions of the Company's Act 10 of 1866, which provides that the amount of the shares is to be fixed once for all in the memorandum of association. His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that the variances were legally immaterial, and therefore not of such a nature as to discharge the defendant from his obligation, and gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 and interest: each party to bear his and their own costs.

From this decree the defendant appealed on the following principal grounds:—That the learned judge was wrong in holding that the defendant was a member of the plaintiffs' company and a holder of four shares therein; that he ought to have held that the defendant never agreed to become a member of the plaintiffs' company, inasmuch as the paper presented to him as the memorandum of association, and which he signed on the express agreement that the signature was to be null and void unless the whole of 400 shares, of which the capital was to consist, should be subscribed for and allotted at the time of the registration of the memo. and articles of association, whereas 273 shares only had been allotted up to a year after the registration. The following issues were settled in the case:—1. Whether the defendant is a member of the plaintiffs' company and holder of four shares therein? 2. Whether the signature of the defendant's name by his moonim became null and void under the circumstances in the 5th para of the written statement mentioned? It was taken as an admitted fact that the printed memorandum and articles actually registered were not shown previous to registration to the defendant's moonim or any one on his behalf. It was contended for the defendant that the document signed by his moonim purported to be and was signed as being the very memorandum itself of the company, whereas a different document, never signed on behalf of defendant, was in fact registered as the memorandum; and that as the former document was never registered, the defendant had never become a member of the company. Even admitting that had the two documents corresponded the defendant would have been a member, it was further contended for defendant that, as the registered memorandum of association varied, in material points, from the document signed on defendant's behalf, he never became a member of the company whose memorandum was the one registered. Mr. Justice Green was of opinion that it is not competent for one, who has agreed to become a member of a company and to sign the articles when ready, afterwards to repudiate his membership on the ground that the articles, when prepared, are not to his liking. His Lordship was unable to give effect to the argument that, inasmuch as the document signed by defendant's moonim purported to be the memorandum itself and was signed as such, whereas another document, not signed by him, was in fact registered as the memorandum, that therefore the defendant ought not to be deemed to have become a member of the company. The next question was as to the variances between the two memoranda; and his Lordship was of opinion that the words "and which said shares may be divided by a special resolution of the shareholders into shares of Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 each," in clause 6 of the memorandum, were inoperative and nugatory as being inconsistent with the provisions of the Company's Act 10 of 1866, which provides that the amount of the shares is to be fixed once for all in the memorandum of association. His Lordship therefore came to the conclusion that the variances were legally immaterial, and therefore not of such a nature as to discharge the defendant from his obligation, and gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 and interest: each party to bear his and their own costs.

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important topics would be fatal to feelings that as it is are not easily kept vigorous. Politics would not be hallowed by contract with holy things, but the places set apart for super-mundane aspirations would be lowered to the level of politics; and the clergy, having abdicated their functions as ministers of the Gospel, would, with rare exceptions, soon find themselves as editors of newspapers to which no one subscribes. Instead of trespassing on the province of the secular Press, the pulpit had far better try to understand the significance of the weariness with sermons that is almost universal now-a-days, and seek to supply the higher type of discourse that people who have ceased to be babe feel the need of. Disquisitions by reverend persons who pride themselves chiefly on not being "men of the world" on the higher life, on the duty of man to man, on the errors of society, and on the credentials of Christianity, are entitled to be listened to with reverence; but, when such persons give utterance from the pulpit to their crude theories on politics, they run a risk of losing their legitimate influence over what they call the "hearts and consciences" of their fellow-men and of being looked upon as poor substitutes for Sunday newspapers.

THE ESCAPED FENIAN CONVICTS.

A NEW YORK paper publishes lengthy accounts of the escape of the Fenian prisoners. The first is from the pen of John Collins, who planned and carried out the enterprise:—

"I started from New York on July 19, 1875, and arrived in Freemantle on November 16. Rode to Perth the following day, and finding Freemantle the best base for operations, determined to make it my headquarters. I engaged a room at the Emerald Isle Hotel, Patrick Maloney, proprietor, and Desmond went on to Perth and found immediate employment in a carriage factory. Having learnt during the following week that one of the Fenian ex-prisoners, named William Foley, was at large in Freemantle, I made use of him to convey to James Wilson notice of my arrival and arrange our method of communication. The Exploring Expedition under Giles accomplished the overland journey from Adelaide to Perth, the same week that I arrived in the Colony. About the middle of December I visited the prison, or, as they call it in the Colony, 'the Establishment,' and in company with two other gentlemen, was shown through the interior by the Superintendent Mr. Donan. By the 1st of January 1876, I had several interviews with Wilson, and determined the plan for escape. All the prisoners I wanted were working outside the prison, and communication with them was comparatively easy. January, February, and March passed by, and no sign of the vessel I waited for. The prisoners I wanted had been shifted around, communication with them had become difficult, and they were not so easily to be found when wanted. On the 29th of March I found by the telegraph bulletin board that the Catalpa had put into Bunbury the day before. I arrived there on the 31st by mail car, and explained to Captain Anthony what I purposed doing with the ship. He expressed himself perfectly willing to do what I required of him, but his crew were in a very discontented state and attempting to desert the ship. Four of them took a boat forcibly, and made off for the bush. Three of those were brought back and put in irons on board, and the fourth was confined in the Bunbury lock-up. The part of the coast I had selected for embarking from was distant from Freemantle about 20 miles south, at a place named Rockingham. It lies at the head of the sound, and a narrow passage at the end of Garden Island leads out to sea. I intended the Catalpa should stand well out to sea 10 or 12 miles outside Garden Island, and that a whaleboat should put into Rockingham and pull out to the ship. I arranged that the captain should see the coast, and the spot where I intended to embark the men."

The sequel may be told in the words of James Wilson, one of the escaped prisoners:—

"Our good conduct got the confidence of the officials, so that we were not so closely confined as many of the prisoners, and were set at work, under a foreman, outside of the prison walls. We did all sorts of work—making roads, grubbing up trees, breaking stone, and sometimes lighter work. I set to work to see if I could not find means of getting away. I formed some plans which seemed to me would succeed if I could get any one over here in America to help us. I wrote to a gentleman in New York what my plans were and what I wanted our friends in America to do. Then I waited a long time without getting an answer, and began to get discouraged and downhearted. But I wrote again to the same gentleman, detailing my plan of escape and urging him to try and do something for us. In due time I received an answer to my last letter, and in it learnt that active measures were being taken to help us to regain our freedom. I felt like a new man, and though I went on with my work, at times I hardly knew what I was doing. Next I received a not from an American gentleman in Freemantle, who was travelling through the country in disguise. We appointed a meeting in a little thicket near where I was working. I met him there one day and we had a long talk about the plan of escape. He told me all about the Catalpa, and that the arrangements to take us from the shore at Rockingham were complete. The disputed point was as to how we were to get from Freemantle to the coast. I was in favour of going on horseback, for I thought if we were pursued we should have a better chance of escape. The gentleman, however, said that it would be difficult to obtain horses enough for us all without exciting suspicion, and that it would also be difficult to use them for the same reason, since we must make our escape in the daytime. At night, you know, we were locked up. We could get a couple of carriages easily enough, he said, and they would conceal us as well as carry us. Shortly after we had another interview, and it was decided that we should attempt to escape on the plan on the 17th of April. Everything had been made ready, and he told me to get my companions together and meet him with them at the same place at 8 o'clock in the morning of the day we had appointed. Then I told the details of the plan to my companions, and they agreed to come along. On the morning of the 17th Cranston and Hassett were at work around the prison. Hogen was doing some painting on one of the houses connected with the prison. Darragh was at his duties as messenger, and Harrington and myself were doing some stone work near the sea jetty. A little before 8 o'clock Cranston came over to us and told the warder that we were wanted at the Governor's house to move some furniture. We walked off together in that direction and into the thicket, where we met the other three, who had managed to get together much the same way, but had to pass a guard of 24 soldiers, which they did by means of a forged order. We then walked about two miles before we came to the carriages. We lost no time in getting in, and started off at a rattling pace towards Rockingham, where we were to take the boats. We expected every minute to hear pursuers; but it seems that we were not missed at the prison until we were about half-way to Rockingham, which we reached at 10 o'clock. At Rockingham we found a whaleboat, manned by a white man and five or six negroes. The men who drove stopped only long enough to hitch the horses, and then we all piled into the boat and pushed off. The boat had one small mast and a sail, but as there was only a little breeze, we took to rowing. We had got a little way from the shore when a mounted squad of police came galloping down, and, securing the horses and carriages, drove off. It was expected that we should meet he Catalpa about nightfall, she being about 20 miles to the south in the direction of Bunbury. But night came off without our sighting her, and, as it is a very rocky coast, we had to put to sea. The police boat, which had started out after us, passed us at a distance during the night, but did not see us. The next morning we saw the Catalpa standing out to sea, and we made for her. The Georgette had also started in pursuit, but she made no effort to catch us, and did not take the trouble to look for us, supposing we were on board the Catalpa. Not finding us there, however, she went back to port for coal and artillery and ammunition. On her way back she came so close that we could see the crew distinctly on her deck, but they either did not see us or else did not know who we were. When the police-boat gave chase we realized that we had got to work for our lives, and we worked as we had never worked before. It was a fearfully exciting race. The crew of the police-boat did their level best, too, and as I saw them gaining on us, as they did pretty rapidly, I began to despair. The horrible thought of being recaptured and carried back to a life worse than my past prison life made me almost crazy, and we were so nearly saved too! I would have pulled at my oar till I died. At last I saw we would reach the Catalpa ahead of the police-boat, but I feared she might be in time to attack us before we could get aboard. The mate was too quick for them though, for he had the tackles down one side; we hooked them into the rings of the whaler, and were hauled up just as our pursuers came alongside. We got out and tumbled down on the deck. You see we had been cramped up in that small boat for 30 hours, rowing almost constantly and with no chance to stretch ourselves. The boat was so heavily loaded that the edge was only a couple of inches above the water, and we got thoroughly soaked. The captain of the police-boat demanded the mate of the Catalpa to give us up in the name of the Queen. Of course, he did not do so, and, as the police-boat was not able to do anything more, she pulled away. All this happened on the 18th of April, the day after we escaped from the prison at Freemantle. About 4 o'clock the next morning the Georgette returned. We were sailing south-east, and as she came down towards us she fired a shot under the stern of our ship. Our captain took no notice of it, except to run up the Stars and Stripes. When she got nearer the Georgette fired another shot across our bow. The Catalpa then turned towards the Georgette until she came within a hundred yards of us. The captain of the Georgette then, in the name of the Queen and the Governor of the Province, asked Captain Anthony to give us up because we were convicts. Captain Anthony shouted back that he had no convicts as prisoners on board. 'We are all Americans and freemen,' said he, 'and if you fire on us you fire on that flag,' pointing up to the Stars and Stripes, 'and I am here to see you do it if you dare.' The captain of the Georgette then asked permission to board the ship and search for us, but Captain Anthony would not agree to it. He had all the crew marched upon the poop deck to show that there were no convicts among them. The captain of the Georgette said he would give 15 minutes for consideration before he fired upon us. At the end of that time we had separated a little, and when he came up Captain Anthony convinced him that we were on the high seas, and he could not legally attack us. He sailed away, and we sailed for America."

* * * * *

A clergyman; like any other man, is entitled to be a Liberal or a Conservative in politics, and as a rule he will incline to Toryism; but if most clergymen preach Tory-politics, what are professed Liberals to do but discontinue attending church rather than be irritated on their one day of rest by the ventilation of opinions on political subjects that they consider fundamentally wrong, but to which they may offer no reply or remonstrance without being hauled before a magistrate for "brawling"? Just as by general consent, and by the judicious usage of good society, theological discussions are not permitted at a dinner party, owing to the well-known fact that such discussions are fruitful of much bitterness, and are inimical to the digestion that should wait upon appetite, so should the calm of our churches not be disturbed by essays on current politics. The services might derive a momentary interest from sermons that were little removed from average leading articles; but the effect of intruding such subjects on the attention of congregation to the exclusion of more sacred and vitally

CRICKET.

The following are the scores of a match played on the 29th September:—

OOMRAWUTEE.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
G K Watts, c and b George.	15	c and b George		14
C Godfrey, b George	6	b Dwyer		10
H S Read, b George	4	c Reid, b Nicholetts		29
Capt C T Lane, run out	5	c Menesse, b George		3
J Peters, b George	0	b George		1
H Hare, b George	0	l b, b George		2
J Godfrey, b Nicholetts	1	b Nicholetts		0
E Godfrey, c Reid, b Nicholetts	3	not out		0
J Kitts, b George	0	b George		0
D MacIntosh, b George	3	b George		0
H Peters, not out	7	c Reid, b George		3
Byes	1	Byes		6
Leg Byes	2	Leg Byes		5
Wide Balls	5	Wide Balls		1
Total..	53	Total..		74

AKOLA.

	1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Carton, b Capt Lane	2	c J Godfrey, b Read		14
J Reid, c C Godfrey, b Read	15	not out		24
G Law, l b, b Read	6	run out J Godfrey		18
D Davies, c Lane, b J Godfrey	8	b Capt Lane		2
Fyjoodeen, b Read	0			
E Nicholetts b Capt Lane	6	b Read		2
J Vital, b Capt Lane	0			
Dr Little, b J Godfrey	0	b Read		11
Dwyer, b Capt Lane	2	b Read		2
Menesse, l b, b Godfrey	1			
A George, not out	0			
Byes	7	Byes		3
Leg Byes	0	Leg Byes		1
Wide Balls	2	Wide Balls		5
Total..	49	Total..		82

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 27th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 25th, 14 feet, being 13 inches lower than on same date last year. Fever prevalent. Demage by rats in some tapas of Tatta Sakro, and Ghotaburi talukas. Locusts passed over Kotri on 19th; did not alight.

Shikarpore.—Kharif crop being harvested. River 9 feet 8 inches, being 1 foot 9 inches lower than last year. Fever prevalent all over district.

Hyderabad.—River falling fast. Locusts have slightly damaged crops in talukas Moro, Sakrand, and Tando Alshyar; rats have appeared in Guni taluks. Fever general. Cattle-disease in taluka Badin. Small-pox incresing—67 fresh cases and 6 deaths in Hyderabad.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather close. Food drying up. Rabi operations progressing.

Ahmedsbad.—No change.

Kaira.—Rain 12. Crops good.

Broach.—Fever in Amod.

Surat.—Rain 28, total 49·71.

Khandeish.—Crops withering for want of rain. Prospects gloomy.

Nasick.—Rain 41, total 16·79; crops drying up for want of it. Public health good.

Poona.—Rain 80, total 88·30. Cholera slightly exists in three talukas. Agricultural prospects good.

Poona.—Rain 23, total 14·02; more anxiously looked for in all talukas. Accounts from Indapur and Bhimthari very discouraging. Slight cattle-disease and cholera continue in two talukas.

Ahmednugur.—Rain 38, total 8·64. Crops withering; prospects very gloomy; rain urgently wanted. Cholera in seven talukas, cases 162, deaths 53.

Sholapore.—Rain 05, total 8 20. Distress continues: poorer classes applying in numbers for work, and many migrating to other districts. Slight cholera in two talukas. Rain badly wanted for rabi

Satara.—Kharif crops withering; sowing of rabi delayed for want of rain; scarcity of pasture for cattle in Khanapore taluka. Twenty-two deaths from cholera. Prices rising.

Belgaum.—Rain 19, total 27·99. State of kharif crops worse; no rabi sown; scarcity of water and fodder continues. Prices of grain rising.

Dharwar.—Rain 20, total 18·42. Condition of crops both in eastern and western talukas worse. People in eastern talukas moving in gangs to the west and Kanara in search of work; sanctioned public works put in progress. Severe outbreak of cholera at Sirguppi and several other villages.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 80, total 91·80; wanted above ghats.

Kaladgi.—Rain 06, total 7·39; more urgently required for rabi sowing. Great distress anticipated if rain holds off much longer.

Rajkote.—Rain 14, total 20·62. Weather hot. Public health good.

Wudhwar.—Rain 79, total 13·91. Crops good.

Baroda.—Rain 16, total 46 39. No change in crops

Colabs.—(Report for the week ending 25th ultimo. Rain 1·21, total 57·64. Crops better. Cholera continues in Alibag, 2 deaths. Slight cattle-disease in Roha and Mangaon talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 19th ultimo) Rain 3·82, total 57·91; fall more than sufficient. Cutting of halvi crops consequently delayed.

General Remark.—Fever prevalent in Sind generally and small-pox in Hyderabad. Crop prospects in Sind and Guzerat favourable. Great scarcity and distress anticipated throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

WE give below extracts from an article in the *Madras Mail*, under the above heading, on the propriety of the introduction of politics into the pulpit:—

* * *

It seems to us that there is something uncanny in a Stateaid Bishop, who received his mitre from the present Home Government, ascending the pulpit in his Cathedral, and discoursing, not like another St. Paul of 'righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come,' but of the alleged shortcomings, as statesmen, of the members of that Government. It does not appear to us that if a preacher may utilise his pulpit as a platform for the enunciation of his views on political subjects of the day, those of the laity who hear and differ with him should be afforded the right of reply. If clergymen are more bound than other men to "seek peace and ensue it," they are especially called upon in the pulpit to remember that they are men not of war, but of peace. But if they may with propriety denounce the policy of their Government, on one matter, they may do so in all matters, until at last churches will be robbed of the sacred associations that now attach to them, and degenerate into the similitude of bear-gardens.

* * * * *

A clergyman, like any other man, is entitled to be a Liberal or a Conservative in politics, and as a rule he will incline to Toryism; but if most clergymen preach Tory-politics, what are professed Liberals to do but discontinue attending church rather than be irritated on their one day of rest by the ventilation of opinions on political subjects that they consider fundamentally wrong, but to which they may offer no reply or remonstrance without being hauled before a magistrate for "brawling"? Just as by general consent, and by the judicious usage of good society, theological discussions are not permitted at a dinner party, owing to the well-known fact that such discussions are fruitful of much bitterness, and are inimical to the digestion that should wait upon appetite, so should the calm of our churches not be disturbed by essays on current politics. The services might derive a momentary interest from sermons that were little removed from average leading articles; but the effect of intruding such subjects on the attention of congregation to the exclusion of more sacred and vitally

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andarce.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khanjanan State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moolian, Lahore and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Indian Dak Companies.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub